



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

culture, as in fact the whole Far East (China, Japan, Mongolia, Manchuria, and Korea) has so far not yielded any remains of the Paleolithic period. Among the stone implements there are a large number of polished and chipped flint axes; semicircular or lunate-shaped knives with two holes near the dull edge, identical in shape with those found in this country, as well as with the so-called "women's knives" of the Eskimo; "razors," i. e., oblong, slender, sharp flakes and scrapers; perforated round hammers; spear and arrow heads, and perforated stone beads. Of bone and horn artifacts only a few fragments were obtained. On the other hand, the products of the potter yielded a large harvest. The illustrations of examples of pottery decoration fill eight plates, aside from numerous figures in the text. The process of manufacture is described as that of the "Mexicans," that is, by first forming the bottom of the vessel and then building the walls by successive clay coils until the desired height was attained, when the vessel was polished by means of pebbles or with the hand. The authors give also numerous illustrations of the shapes of the vessels and of their handles. With regard to the latter, it may be worth while to mention that the handles of the pottery found on the confines of Laopa-Mouren suggest the form of a bovine horn. A similar specimen can be seen in the National Museum collection of antiquities from Troy. The figures on the decorated pottery are geometrical, consisting of dots, lines, and circles, pressed into the still soft clay either with a point, a mold (*petites raquettes en bois*), or cords and netting. The few bronzes described and illustrated represent the usual specimens, such as spear- and arrow-heads, buckles, etc.

The monograph exhibits considerable familiarity with the European and American literature related to the subject; but the authors preserve their independent judgment based on their investigations and observations. Altogether the paper is a careful, conscientious, and valuable contribution to the anthropology and ethnology of the complex of races and peoples occupying those vast stretches which pass by the name of the "Far East" and which are of steadily growing importance to Americans.

I. M. CASANOWICZ

Lehrbuch der Anthropologie in systematischer Darstellung, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der anthropologischen Methoden. Für studierende Ärzte und Forschungsreisende. Von RUDOLF MARTIN. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1914. 8°, pp. xvi, 1181; 460 text figures, 3 plates, 2 charts.

In a science which, like Physical Anthropology, depends on accurate measurements and systematized observations, progress may be aided very

materially by handbooks which give definitions of terms, regulation of methods, and a summary of the history and of the contemporary knowledge of the branches with which they deal. But such guides should be accurate, comprehensive, impersonal, and impartial; they should also be written in a clear, erudite style, not be entirely dry and still contain nothing superfluous, be amply and yet not excessively nor crudely illustrated, and be provided with a bibliography as well as an index. Also the book should not be unwieldy, that it may be carried conveniently by the field-worker. How far does the work at hand fulfill these requirements?

It is a work on which one of the most competent of anthropologists, with a number of able assistants, have spent many years, though much of the delay in publication was due to the author's ill health. It is also a work which endeavors to deal satisfactorily with an extensive, ramified field and literature, a field in which modern regulation of methods is very recent and still imperfect.

A review of the volume shows that Dr Martin has to a great extent overcome the difficulties in his way and produced a book of much value. For twenty-nine years anthropologists were aided and guided in a large measure by the handbook of Topinard, a monumental work for its time;¹ they will now gravitate toward Martin's *Lehrbuch*, which in many respects might be said to be Topinard brought to date; yet the new cannot and will not wholly supersede the older work, with its charm of text and illustration, and wealth of data.

Students of anthropology will be greatly indebted to Dr Martin for furnishing them with the handbook that bears his name. Nevertheless, the work, even though approached with the kindest feeling, is not felt to be completely satisfactory. It does not wholly meet the expectations, which were probably beyond what could be realized at this advanced and in many respects unsettled stage of our knowledge.

In the first place the book, as was Topinard's, is too bulky, and might have been divided with advantage into two volumes, one dealing with the living man and the other with the skeleton. This would have facilitated the carrying of the needed part on expeditions, leaving the other, of little service in the field, for use in the laboratory.

The illustrations, while excellent in the main, in the photographic reproductions are not always satisfactory as to clearness; and the presence of photographic reproductions of male figures in "the altogether" will probably be found objectionable by some students.

¹ Topinard, P., *Éléments à anthropologie générale*, Paris, 1885, pp. xv, 1157; 229 figs., 5 plates.

In the section devoted to anthropometry of the living, the methods of holding the instruments, as shown in the illustrations, are in some cases awkward and not always precise. In the figures on page 169, showing measurements of the ear, the shaft of the instrument is not applied parallel and transverse, respectively, to the long axis of the ear; the use of the compass in measuring the nose, as shown in figure 47, does not merely indicate a wrong position of the nasion, but the method shown would prevent one from obtaining the measurements in many cases where the septum is descending; the position of the nasion in figure 37 (face view) is higher by three mm. than it is in figure 38 (side view) of the same dimensions; the eye-color tablet on page 193, in black and white only, is of no use except as a possible advertisement; and one looks in vain for illustrations of some of the excellent instruments of French manufacture.

As to the intrinsic value of the text, only a careful perusal of the work can show all the lights and shadows; the lights, however, are evidently and fortunately greatly in excess. It is readily noticeable, nevertheless, that the book is predominantly a German textbook, as it probably was intended to be; that personalities have not been successfully eliminated; that credit is not always given explicitly or where it properly belongs; and that American anthropology has received rather scant attention—a lack which, however, in recent years, is only too common in European publications. The general part of the work, which includes many important subjects, such as historical data, classification of the primates and man, human chronology, etc.; and part B, which deals with more general anthropological matters, are not elaborate enough for the professional anthropologist. In the sections devoted to mathematical analysis and graphic representation one misses an explanatory and critical treatment of these important matters. And in the remainder of the book the working anthropologist will often miss something that would engage his attention and stimulate thought and inquiry.

Notwithstanding the above criticisms, all of which are made in the fairest spirit, Dr Martin's handbook deserves to be recognized as the best modern work of this nature, and it will surely be used extensively. It is hoped that it may reach a second edition and perhaps further editions, thus affording opportunity for improvement; but whatever alterations may be made, it would seem bound to remain somewhat cathedralic and lacking in warmth. The work probably represents the limit of what can be properly accomplished in this line by a single author. The

future handbooks of anthropology must, it seems, be published in a greater number of parts and by the coöperation of a number of competent and thoroughly experienced specialists.

A. HRDLIČKA

Die Insel Nias bei Sumatra. Vol. II. Anthropologische Untersuchungen ueber die Niasser. Von DR J. P. KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1914. Large 8°, 282 pp., map, 118 illustrations, 8 curves, 26 tables.

Dr Kleiweg de Zwaan, whose work, in Dutch, on the somatology of the Menangkabau Malays I reviewed nearly six years ago in the *American Anthropologist* (N. S., vol. xi, 1909, pp. 289-291), has published recently, in German, a new and valuable contribution to the physical anthropology and ethnology of Nias, an island off the west coast of Sumatra. These data were also collected in the field by Dr de Zwaan himself, with that painstaking care and thoroughness of which his former work on the Malays bears proof.

This volume, dealing with the somatology of the natives of Nias, is the second of the three volumes of which the complete work consists. The first, which appeared in 1913, treats exhaustively of the medicine and medical lore of these islanders; in the forthcoming third and last volume the craniology of the Nias people is dealt with.

It is obvious that a work like this, with its tens of thousands of anthropometric figures, curves, etc., does not lend itself to a brief review. I can only quote very briefly from some of its principal contents and further recommend the study of this bulky volume to all who are interested in the somatology of the Indonesians. It is worth while.

De Zwaan has divided this volume into eighteen chapters, a bibliography, and an index. The sketch map (scale 1: 300,000) of Nias bears the names of the numerous native villages which the traveler visited during his researches.

Before giving the results of his own observations, the author tells us the legends relating to the origin of the Nias islanders and the opinions of different travelers and writers regarding the ethnogeny and physical characteristics of these people. They call themselves Niha, or Ono Niha, i. e., "men" or "children of men."

De Zwaan measured 1298 male islanders, chiefly after the method of Prof. Rudolf Martin. Of every man de Zwaan took more than forty direct measurements, and he also made minute observations on the descriptive characteristics, not to speak of his many notes relating to the physiology and psychology of these islanders. Nearly 13,000 finger-